

Pre-purchase inspections

Presented by

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Adelaide Pre-purchase Inspections

A division of Nat Murray & Associates, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

www.appi.com.au

David is an experienced qualified engineer, Life Member and Fellow of the Association of Building Consultants. David has provided leadership in the building inspection space in South Australia in the role of President of the ABC for a total of 10 terms and has undertaken over 11,000 building inspections.



Outline

- Can you get enough work?
- What expectations do customers have?
- Volume, quality, risk
- Price and income
- Business models
- What skill sets are needed for inspections?
- Standards
- Equipment
- Mindset when doing pre-purchase inspections
- Scope of inspections/Agreements/Exclusions
- Reporting tips
- Confidentiality

Can you get enough work?

Factors affecting the amount of work you can get

The number of homes for sale *, which is influenced by

- Demography - population and population changes
- Finance and economic factors - lending criteria, interest rates, employment levels, confidence
- Changing housing needs associated with family formation and growth, lifestyle changes and ageing

The size of the PPI market * is a function of PPI uptake

The share of the PPI market * a function of the number of inspectors vying for business.

SA property market: about 1800 sales/month

Metro Adelaide	Annual Sales	Q4 2017 Sales	Q1 2018 Sales	Q2 2018 Sales	Q3 2018 Sales
Houses	16,571	4,446	3,968	4,281	3,876
Home Units	4,995	1,375	1,250	1,319	1,051
Total	21,566	5,821	5,218	5,600	4,927

What is the PPI uptake?

Auction: Not uncommon to have *multiple* inspections on the one home

Older homes: Estimate 70% have inspections done

Female dominated purchase decision: Highly likely to have PPI

Upper market segment: Highly likely to have PPI

Homes with obvious defects: Highly likely to have PPI

Lower market segment: probably only 30 to 40%

Pushy agent, purchaser uncomfortable: Highly likely to have PPI

Overall estimate: 0.7 x the number of sales, uptake growing with scope to go higher.

What is an average work volume?

Say 1800 sales/month x 0.7 PPI uptake factor: = 15,120 PPI/year

If in SA, say 40 inspectors: $15,120/40 = 380$ PPI/year/inspector

Say working 42 weeks: $380/42 = 9$ PPI/week/inspector

Getting your share of the pie

How do people find an inspector?

- Word of mouth
- “industry” referrals
- Internet searching and social media *
- From other marketing *

Internet searching and social media

Internet

- Ranking and SEO
- Paid advertising
- Snagging a segment

Social media

- Facebook, Instagram, Linked-in

Other marketing tools

- Business cards
- Vehicle signage *
- Shopfront, bill-boards
- Print and electronic media
- Association of Building Consultants *





adelaide
prepurchase inspections

A Division of Not Morris & Associates - Consulting Engineers

Pre-purchase & Construction Inspections
Advice on Structural & Building Problems




Information
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Building Inspectors - ABC Members

This page contains ABC members contact information. The lists of members are sorted in random order.

Click the  button adjacent to the member company to reveal their contact details.

Click  **MORE** for more information about their services.


Fellows

Adelaide Pre-purchase Inspections 
David Murray, Engineer

Blue Chip Building Consultants Pty Ltd 
Chris Short


Better Home and Building Inspection Service 
Reinhard Kabelitz

Members

C&W Building Services Pty Ltd 
Fred Centofanti


Professional House Inspections 
Evan Garbas

Summerton Building and Inspection Pty Ltd 
Travis John Summerton

Jims Building Inspections 
Andrew Skinner

Associates

Adelaide Hills Building Inspections 
David Holtham

Integrity House Inspections Pty Ltd 
Steve Mcleod

TMK Consulting Engineers 
Chris Smith, Engineer

Allan E Johanson & Associates 
Allan Johanson

What expectations do customers have?

- To be aware of issues that may influence their purchase decision
- To clearly understand the overall condition of the home, relative to others of similar age and construction and be able to put issues into context
- Perhaps to get advice on specific concerns they may have
- To avoid pitfalls they may have experienced with previous purchases
- To get “peace of mind” or confidence with their purchase decision
- Sometimes, to satisfy another party
- To be able to bargain the price down or get the vendor to fix issues identified

Volume, quality, risk

As volume increases, a point will be reached where thoroughness decreases and customer satisfaction is impacted.

Increasing volume beyond your quality threshold means:

- Increased risk of missing something or not reporting well; with associated negative come-back
- Sloppy inspection gives you a bad image; and word gets around
- Not meeting customer expectations results in lost opportunity for repeat business and referrals.

Overall risk increases disproportionately if thoroughness is compromised.

Price

- Many people shop around, get quoted on completely different services in terms of scope, inspector qualifications and experience, thoroughness and quality of reporting.
- A sustainable inspection service gets business on the basis of the service they consistently provide, not from low pricing.
- The customer who shops on price has the same expectation on quality as those who shop for a premium service.
- Your customers will want you to provide the same service as the best in the business, no matter how much you charge.

My humble opinion:

- In the PPI business, chasing work with low pricing is fraught with ***serious*** consequences.
- Rushing a job is bad for you and even worse for the client.
- You and the customer are better off by pricing appropriately to cover as thorough an inspection and reporting service as you can provide.

Gross PPI income, $i = v \times p$

Let's assume an industry average volume of about 9 PPI/week

Say PPI target Gross income is \$165k/year, can be achieved with:

5 PPI/week x 42 weeks x \$800 per inspection or

9 PPI/week x 42 weeks x \$440 per inspection or

12 PPI/week x 42 weeks x \$330 per inspection

PPI's are generally part of the consulting work mix. Building consultants also do a range of other inspection and reporting work eg construction, structural, hazards, energy, dilapidation, problems & disputes. Some also design, build, develop etc

Business models

- Sole trader or partnership, under a Company or a Business name umbrella
- Buying into an existing Franchise
- Buying or buying into an established business
- Sub-contracting

What skill sets are needed for inspections?

1. Sound knowledge of building codes, standards and practices
2. Sound understanding of
 - the building process and things that can go wrong
 - ways that building elements perform and ways they can fail or deteriorate over time
3. Highly developed skills of observation and interpretation
4. Specialist knowledge and experience in areas relevant to the building inspection services offered
 - eg structural, damp, plumbing, wiring, building services, pool safety compliance, energy, hazardous substances, termites and so on
5. A preparedness to
 - be thorough
 - to think through why as opposed to just describing what
 - to continually update skills
6. Physical dexterity, including being able to safely access parts of buildings
7. An “eye for detail”
8. An ability to record findings and explain issues to people who don’t have any understanding of building terms
9. Having the 3A’s

Inspection standards

- AS 4349.0
- AS 4349.1
- AS 4349.3



AS 4349 Part 0: General requirements

Inspection & report to
provide advice on
particular technical aspects
of a property

AS 4349.0—2007

Australian Standard®

Inspection of buildings

Part 0: General requirements



AS 4349 Part 1 Pre-purchase

Inspection & report on a residential property to provide advice to a prospective purchaser

AS 4349.1—2007

Australian Standard®

Inspection of buildings

Part 1: Pre-purchase inspections—
Residential buildings



AS 4349 Part 3 Timber pest

Non invasive and limited
invasive inspection and
reports for the activity of
timber pests

AS 4349.3—2010

Australian Standard®

Inspection of buildings

Part 3: Timber pest inspections



AS 4349 series

- All persons undertaking pre-purchase inspections should be aware of each these standards.
- If you say in advertising or otherwise that you are undertaking the inspection in accordance with one or more of the standard(s), their minimum requirements must be complied with to fulfil your duty of care.
- Many professional indemnity insurance policies require pre-purchase inspections be undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard.

AS 4349.1

My opinion: this Standard is written for the inspector and is not as helpful as it could have been in covering a service to assist prospective purchasers make their decision.

The very first 2 sentences of the FORWARD say

“The purchase of a residential property is an important decision and should be supported by knowledge of the physical state of the property. **Independent and objective advice is often required to enable informed decisions.**”

But then it goes on to say the inspection process is a **subjective** appraisal.

The standard says it is not expected to be relevant where the inspection involves **objective** application of a “prescribed technique of appraisal”.

The words “prescribed” and “technique” are not defined and appear nowhere else in the standard!

AS 4349.1 broad requirements

- Visual assessment only
- Grounds, elevations, in and on the roof, under floors and internal rooms
- Report major defects, give an overall assessment on minor defects

Major being “a defect of sufficient magnitude where rectification has to be carried out in order to avoid unsafe conditions, loss of utility or further deterioration of the property”.

Equipment

- Required for AS 4349.1
- To provide a higher quality service































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Mindset when doing pre-purchase inspection work

Adelaide soils

- Soil Association Map
- Soil properties - examples



(without tree effects Y_t)

Dominant Soil	Movement Guide (Y_s in mm)
BE	>70 and often over 100
RB3	40 to 70
RB5	20 to 40
RB2	20 to 40
RB6 & RB7	Generally up to 20
RB1 & RB8	20 to 70

Soil reactivity guide

Site management

With Adelaide's reactive clay soils, be on the alert for site management issues.

The more reactive the soils, the more likely these factors can impact on structural performance.

- Roof water disposal, surface water disposal and seepage
- Drying effects of close trees, particularly large trees or a number of trees competing for moisture
- Compromised perimeter moisture consistency associated with lack of, or partial lack of effective paving
- Lack of consistent watering of grounds near the building
- Leakages

Examples of other potential structural issues looked for

- Truss problems (overloading; modification, gang nail extraction)
- Poorly constructed and detailed conventionally framed roofing
- DIY wall removals affecting stability of abutting walling
- DIY wall removals without adequate roof support
- Compromised wall cavity ties, typically with mortar erosion
- Deterioration of building elements eg concrete lintels with concrete cancer, timber rot, steel corrosion
- Lack of adequate lintel support over openings
- Second story additions overloading wall framing below
- Inadequate balcony and balustrade construction
- Termite related structural damage

More things looked for

Damp issues

- Slab edge dampness
- Rising damp – typically salt damp
- Leakages at breaching pieces in wet areas
- Shower and balcony leakages relating to waterproofing issues
- Roof leakages
- Leakages at doors and windows
- Condensation

... and more

Plumbing issues

- Overflow relief gullies
- Puddle flanges
- Floor wastes & grades
- Venting
- Non-compliant fittings
- Roof drainage, flashings
- Box gutters
- Unsupported, unprotected and inappropriate use of plastic water piping
- Leakages under concrete raft slabs

... and more

Electrical issues

- RCD's failing, circuit breakers, surge, earthing
- Down light installation, clearances to halogens
- Damaged fittings
- Smoke detectors
- Old wiring
- DIY modifications
- Catenary
- PV systems not working
- Fittings and damaged fittings in areas exposed to moisture
- Active – Neutral – Earth wiring errors at power points
- Overloading of circuits

... and more

Deterioration of building elements

- Weathering & rot to exposed framing and second fix timbers
- Corrosion to steel framing, roof sheeting, guttering & flashings
- Weathering of masonry surfaces and mortar
- Asbestos roof shingles and corrugated sheeting with surfaces breaking down, loose fibres, cracking and fretting
- Concrete cancer
- Roof tile under-side erosion

and more

Slide show

“Days of our lives” doing inspections











Association of Building Consultants





A simple solution to deal with halogen downlight clearances is to change to LED's with an IC-4 Abutted & Covered rating

eg Clipsal TPDL1C1

See AS/NZS 60598.2.2 - 2016

What clearance from insulation and building material do you need for the TPDL1C1 LED downlights?

TPDL1C1 has an IC-4 Abutted & Covered rating.

Risk of Fire - Required clearance from structural members and building elements.

SCB = 0 mm, HCB = 0 mm

SCB – Side Clearance to Building element:

Minimum distance between the side of the recessed luminaire and any building element.

HCB – Height Clearance to Building element:

Minimum distance between the top of the recessed luminaire and any building element above it.





issues with DIY work

- WC directly off from a food preparation area
- Habitable rooms with ceilings less than 2.4m
- Flammable foam ceiling tiles stuck under existing ceilings
- Subsided footing stumps packed up with sheets of scrap
- Internal use of rough texture paint over walls & ceilings to hide patching
- Leaving a gully sink in a habitable room, typically non-approved enclosing of a veranda
- Bedroom space created with no natural light or ventilation
- Trusses and rafters cut for HWS/AC installation
- Ceiling joists cut for installation of exhaust fans & down lights

miscellaneous things that customers want to know about

- HWS not working or on last legs
- Unflued gas heaters and old type open gas heaters including no gas safety valve
- Air conditioning systems not working, ducting disconnection and deterioration
- Partial or lack of roof insulation
- Asbestos, particularly if unsafe eg fibrous asbestos water piping wrap falling apart in roofing
- Rodent infestation and associated mess in roofing
- Evidence of nefarious activities eg drug labs, cultivation

etc, etc, etc, etc, etc, etc, etc ...

Scope of inspections

- AS 4349.1 versus customer expectations and needs
- Competitive positioning
- Using limitations set out in the ABC model Agreement *

Agreement/Exclusions

Important exclusions from the Report

1. If the Building is part of a multiple dwelling building, such as an apartment block, a strata titled unit, or a community titled dwelling, we will only report on that part of the Building and will not report on any common or community parts of the Building.
2. We will not report on maintenance issues or defects other than Major Defects.
3. We will not move any furniture, household items, floor coverings, plants or soil.
4. We will not cut access holes or remove access covers.
5. We will not cut, scrape, or destroy anything to inspect or test it.
6. We will not assess the Building for compliance with any Building Rules, past or present.
7. We will not make any enquiry of the local Council or any other authority.
8. We will not test any electrical equipment, appliances, smoke alarms, air conditioning, swimming pool plant, security systems or

9. We will not inspect, test or report on any of:

- Footings below ground.
- Concealed damp-proof course.
- Electrical installations, light switches and fittings, TV, sound and communications, intercom systems or security systems.
- Concealed plumbing.
- Adequacy of roof drainage.
- Gas fittings and fixtures.
- Airconditioning.
- Automatic garage door mechanisms.
- The operation of incinerators, fireplaces or heaters, including chimneys and flues.
- Floor coverings.
- Electrical appliances including hotplates, stoves, dishwashers, ovens, microwave ovens or ducted vacuum systems.
- Paint coatings, except external protective coatings.
- Health hazards (e.g., allergies, soil toxicity, lead content, radon, presence of asbestos or urea formaldehyde).
- Timber or metal framing sizes and adequacy.
- Concealed tie-downs or bracing.

- Timber pest activity.
- Mechanical or electrical equipment (such as gates).
- Soil conditions.
- Control joints.
- Sustainable development provisions.
- Concealed framing-timbers or any areas concealed by wall linings/sidings or cladding.
- Landscaping.
- Rubbish.
- Furniture or accessories.
- Stored items.
- Insulation.
- Environmental matters (e.g., BASIX, water tanks, BCA Environmental Provisions).
- Energy efficiency.
- Lighting efficiency.

Reporting tips

- Set up report templates
- Scope of inspection/inspection agreement
- Limitations/disclaimer
- Describe issues in lay terms with photos
- Don't "pad-out" the report with general information, put it in attachments
- Interpretation, analysis, comparison
- Summarising
- Checking

Confidentiality

- Ownership of the report
- Feedback to agents & vendors
- Other parties



Questions



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